

ON IRAN'S ACCEPTANCE TO OBSERVE THE SECURITY COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION 598

sovereignty and security of all the states in the region. Emphasis was placed on the importance of calling an international conference under U.N. aegis related to the Middle East issues attended by all sides concerned, the PLO and Israel included.

the Palestinian people's questions by the observance of its right to self-determination — to the creation of an independent Palestinian state included — to the assurance of the integrity,

THE IRANIAN MINISTER

On Thursday, July 21, Rouhani's President Nicolae

Ceausescu received in Neplon resort Maximilian Raghani Zanjoni, Minister for Plan and Budget, co-chairman of the Joint Romanian-Iranian Commission of economic and technical cooperation.

A message was handed over to President Nicolae Ceaușescu and warm greetings and wishes of success in his activity were conveyed to him on behalf of the President of the Islamic Re-

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and requested that his friendly salute and best wishes be conveyed to the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran. He also conveyed wishes of success to the Iranian people in the socioeconomic growth of the country, in the consolidation of su-

dependence and the achievement of peace.

During the interview, possibilities were examined of further developing the Romanian-Iranian cooperative ties, especially economic and technical-scientific collaboration.

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were most apprehensive, with special stress on the situation in the Gulf. In that context, President Nicolae Ceaușescu welcomed the decision of the Islamic Republic of Iran to accept the U.N. Security Council's resolution 598 and expressed his belief that everything would be done to end the Iran-Iraq war without delay as it caused great suffering.

ing, casualties and damage to both peoples, and to immediately pass on to solve the problems between the two countries by political means, through negotiations, for the establishment of lasting peace in the area.

The court also established that Wolsolin Hugo received a considerable amount of foreign currency from the foreign firm to conclude the contracts and to try to send some quantities of those toxic wastes to various domestic endusers.

It was shown that the defendants absconding from their responsibilities in the posts they held, committed highly serious crimes by flagrantly violating the legal norms that forbid the bringing of dangerous or harmful commodities into the country, which was apt to place public health and the environment in jeopardy.

In consideration of the seriousness of their crimes, of the danger they posed, the Eudbinet, 1944, C.

A CONSISTENT POLICY OF CONTINUOUSLY RAISING LIVING STANDARDS

As we have announced before, the Grand National Assembly recently adopted the Law on raising the remuneration of the working personnel and the Law on raising state social security pensions for length of service and old age, pensions for the disabled and war invalids. These important laws materialize the resolutions of the Thirteenth Congress and National Conference of the RCP on the rise of the living standards in this five-year plan period.

This is a new expression of our state's consistent policy pursuing the improvement of the quality of the people's life, the creation of the most possible conditions for permanently raising the degree of prosperity and civilization, with a view to the full assertion of the human personality. One can say with good reason — and this statement

shows the vigor by constantly thriving and allowing of the implementation of the pay rise programme, of all social programmes.

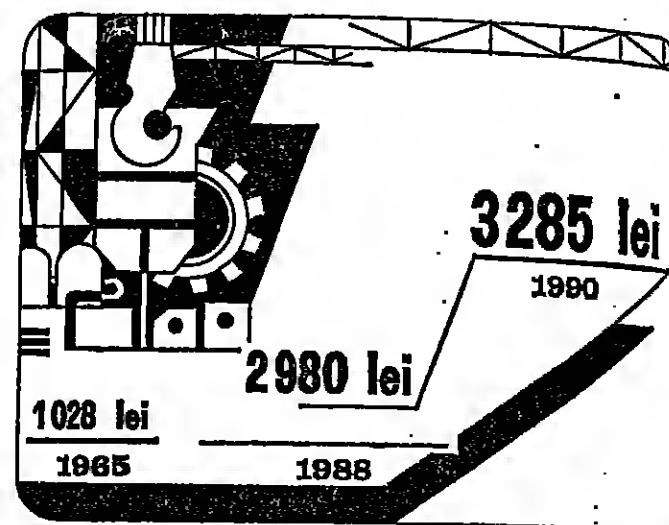
Through the last two decades, the nominal average remuneration has grown almost three times, the average state social security pension for length of service has increased more than 2.7 times, while that for incomplete length of service and disability has trebled.

The new pay rises are based on the results obtained in the ongoing five-year plan period by increasing social labour productively, curtailing production expenditures and improving economic efficiency, which have ensured the continuous growth of the national income. According to the law adopted these days the pay rise will be effected by steps, starting August 1988, so that on August 1, next year, all categories of working people may receive an increased remuneration.

As part of this action, an even more marked increment is registered by small wage earners, so that the minimal tariff remuneration throughout the economy may reach 2,000 lei, as against 1,500 lei presently. In fact the increment — amounting for 33 per cent — will represent

to be raised by increasing tariff remunerations by an average eight per cent, and the variable part of the remuneration in close interdependence with the requirements of fully applying the new economic and financial measures. The variable part is to grow by

The growth of the average nominal wages. The figure for 1988 refers to the period before the wage rise.



can be made by any man of good faith looking back at the measures taken on the social plane, with eloquent consistency, in the years following the Ninth RCP Congress — that the wage and pension rises, just like many other similar measures, fall in line with the consistent concern with improving living conditions. The fact that Romania can promote complex programmes of improving the standards of life — the direct income rises being only a part of them — is due to the lasting foundation on which they are grounded. This foundation resides in the stepped-up, intensified, harmonious development of the national economy, the fruit of the scientific policy of socialist accumulation, of judi-

It is significant that the new remuneration rises are being implemented while the prices indexes of a number of farm produce in June, for instance, were 10 per cent lower than in the same month of last year. Price stability is also obvious with other consumer goods, as well as in the services sector.

Moreover, the remuneration increase will not be coupled with an increase in rents or a diminution of child benefits, therefore the growth of each family's incomes will be real and will result in a considerably higher purchasing power.

sent the largest pay rise in the years of socialism.

This provision will benefit mainly young people in their years of activity as working personnel.

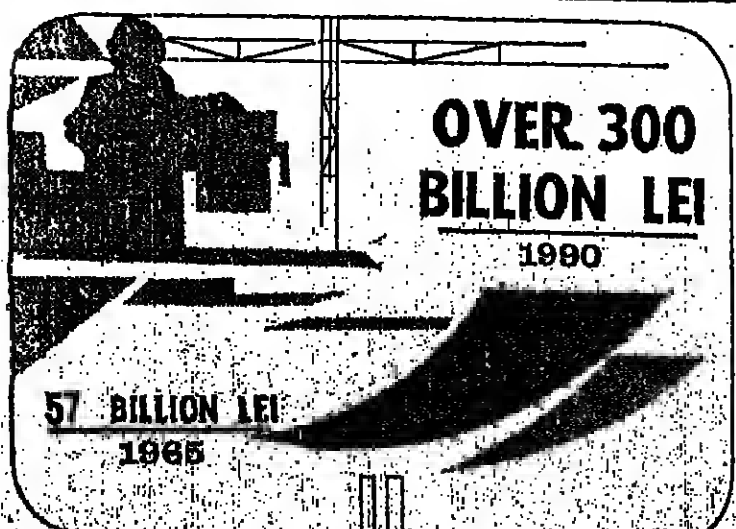
At the same time the more marked increase in the remuneration of people earning smaller wages represents a new expression of the permanent concern of the Romanian state with ensuring appropriate conditions of life to all categories of personnel, with consistently applying the principles of socialist ethics and equity. Thus, by the end of the quinquennium, the average nominal remuneration will reach the sum of 3,285 lei, registering an increase of 10 per cent as against 1985. Pay rises

an average two per cent, by granting supplementary incentives.

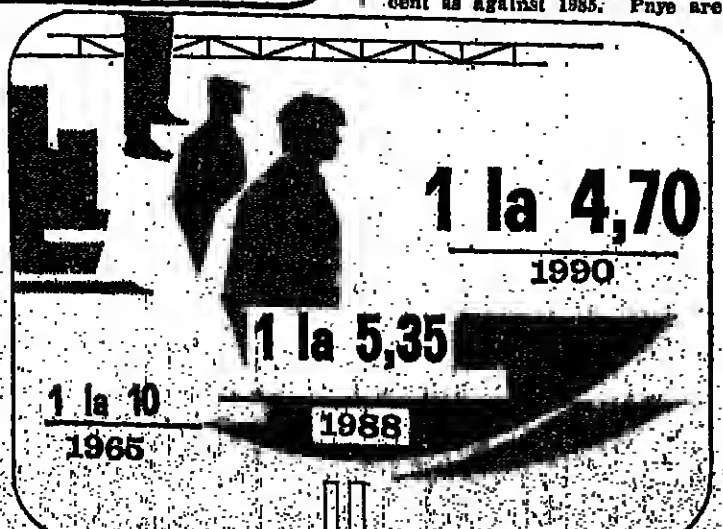
Through the application of pay increases, the whole working personnel — about 7,500,000 people — will benefit by additional incomes, with this year will total 6.3 billion lei, in 1988 24.4 billion lei and in 1990 when the increase will be applied for the whole year, over 28 billion lei.

The Grand National Assembly legislated proposals for pension increases. Mention should be made that just as in the case of wage increases, the main part of these measures is represented by the substantial growth of small pensions. State social security pensions for length of service (which up to 1987 amounted to 1,500 lei) will grow by 2 per cent, and by 23 per cent, as a result of these increases, the minimum old-age pension for full length of service grows from 800 lei presently to 1,100 lei next year, while the average pension will reach 2,000 lei per month. The number of those benefiting from these increases will amount to 1,350,000. Pension and wage increases will be done step by step according to the level along, starting on August 1, 1988. Funds allotted by the state for pension increases amount to 1.2 billion lei for 1988, 2.2 billion lei for 1989, and 3.2 billion lei for 1990.

The wage and pension rises represent a new expression of socialist ethics and equity of the Romanian state, for the socialist system, the general strategy of development of the national



The growth of the working personnel's total wage fund.



The relation between minimum and maximum wages (per month). The figure for 1988 refers to the period before the wage rise.

LOCALITY PLANNING AND THE STRATEGY OF BALANCED DEVELOPMENT

AGRO-INDUSTRIAL CENTRE

THE ECONOMIC GROWTH OF VILLAGES • AN OPTIMUM RATIO BETWEEN INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE • LOCALITY PLANNING — A SCIENTIFICALLY GROUNDED, LONG-TERM PROGRAMME • SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, POLITICAL, AND CULTURAL IMPLICATIONS

Today's Romania comprises several hundreds of large villages, some of them having more than 10,000 inhabitants, leading a prosperous, dynamic economic life and displaying an increasingly urban-like architectural aspect. Although the major activities are still land tilling and animal breeding, industrial activities, some of them of national interest, have budded in them. Most often they are related to processing local material resources; sometimes however they turn to account a workforce surplus.

Such villages are to be found in absolutely all of Romania's counties, and, looking at the map, one can see that their geographic distribution is mainly characterized by balance. This is a sign that their development was not left at the hand of chance but is the fruit of a thoroughly substantiated, far-reaching political, economic and social outlook.

In the process of selection and economic encouragement of these villages, their loca-

tion with respect to other settlements and the main ways of communication, their handicraft and commercial traditions, the existence of riches in their soil and subsoil were certainly taken into account.

The future promises many of these settlements an evolution towards the towns' social, economic and administrative status. Sure enough, they will be small towns, a part of whose inhabitants will stick to their farming or farming-related professions.

development: OPTIONS

is the fact that in the last twenty years the number of towns has grown from 183 to 237 through the urbanization — an economic and social, not just administrative, process — of former villages.

At the same time powerful testimony of the rural population to concentrate in commune centres.

The same harmonious development process of villages and towns can be found in the analysis of the housing stock built in the last decades in Romania: 3.3 million apartments in towns and 2.2 million dwellings in the rural environment. In the last category, most of the houses built from the state funds are located in agroindustrial oco-



The pictures on this page capture an ordinary day in Bingadiru commune, lively agricultural sector, a commune which will become an agroindustrial town. The people, who have moved into new houses endowed with all the elements of urban comfort, still experience the joy of growing flowers in front of their houses.

res. Parallel to house building, agroindustrial and service establishments of all categories have been erected, technical works, modernizations of the transport network, areas for sports, rest and recreation created, all of them determining the radical change of the environment.

In fact, both urbanization process and apartment building are part of the Romanian policy, especially after 1965, of an equilibrated development of all country areas, of a harmonious distribution of production forces throughout the territory. (cont. on p. 6)



(cont. from p. 5)

The experience acquired in building the future agroindustrial towns has led to important clarifications as concerns the social and economic landmarks which this type of settlement must include.

- In the communes due to become towns, alongside strong farming units, industrial enterprises will also operate in branches specific to the respective regions.
- Small-scale industry, service and handicraft workshops will be developed.
- A hospital, hospital, its own maternity and polyclinic, will be built in each agroindustrial town centre.
- Apart from general schools and vocational schools, high schools offering secondary education will also function in such agroindustrial centres, thus ensuring 12-year education for all the children in the area.
- Song to Romania cultural complexes will function as centres of cultural-artistic activity and technical education.
- Other elements regarded as indispensable for the future towns: the recreational market, the bakery, the health centre, the sports centre, etc.
- Also based in these centres will be the joint agroindustrial councils as political-economic bodies coordinating the entire activity, which will include four or five communes on the average.

Its purpose is a more domestic atmosphere of all citizens, regardless of their place of work and life, to the conditions of material and spiritual comfort offered by society at the end of the 20th century.

The territorial-administrative reorganization of 1968 was an important moment in the action of socioeconomic restructuring at the scale of the whole country. Then 45 counties (an administrative unit with centuries-old tradition) were created instead of 18 regions. The new structure highlighted the existence of great economic differences among areas and at the same time, created favourable premises for economically backward counties to rapidly recover the differences. An ample investment programme favoured the creation of new industrial production units, located in at least 4-5 localities in each county.

This generous economic policy

A FAVOURABLE LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

In the opinion of Ion Ciobanu, director of the Committee for Problems of the People's Councils, "the agroindustrial centre is a rural locality developing at a pace faster than that of the surrounding settlements, polarizing the individual and collective interests of the inhabitants of the neighbouring areas, which thanks to its economic, social and cultural life tends to become a city".

Practically, the network of these localities at the level of

action of the Romanian state did not stop only at the quantitative aspects but equally had in view the qualitative aspects of production and of the people's lives. A vast locally planning and territorial organization programme was enthusiastically observed. It had mainly in view the following criteria: the full capitalization of resources in each area, the full use of the land stock, maintaining the equilibrium between industrial, farm production and the other activities, deepening co-operation and cooperation between localities in the same area, the preservation of an equilibrated demographic structure, the protection of the environment, the restriction of built areas in favour of agricultural uses.

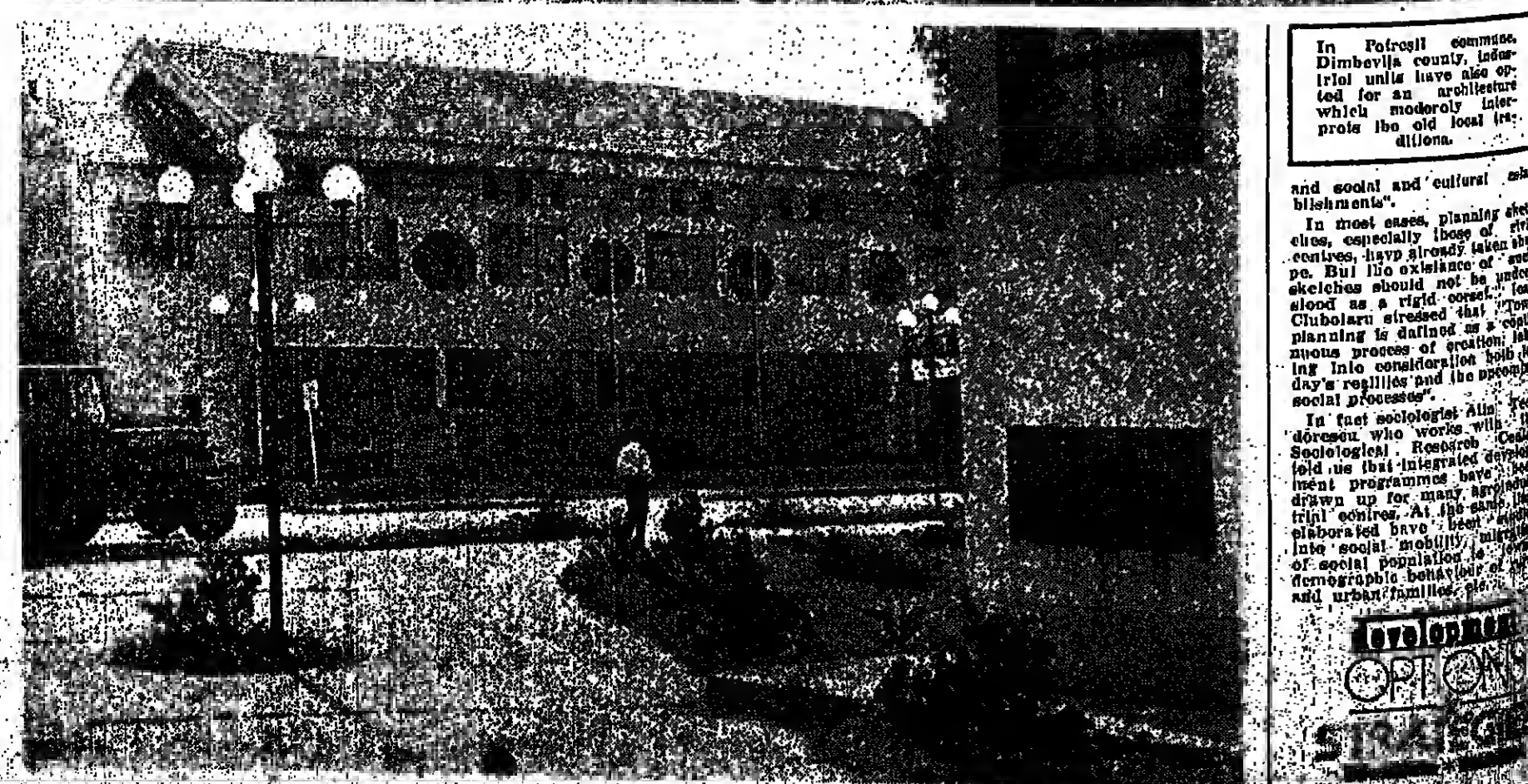
Or, the formation and development of a network of agroindustrial centres answers these principles with exactness, as socioeconomic life is not scattered in too many localities or excessively concentrated in big towns.

every county is relatively well defined, usually identifying with the headquarters of state and cooperative agroindustrial united councils (CIUASC).

The selection of these centres has taken into consideration a series of criteria: • the existence of possibilities of development over the long term, analyzed on the basis of the present economic functions and of the existing local resources. Attention is paid to the development of production in the fields

of agriculture, forestry, industry (small industry and public services included), exploitation of local resources of any kind, tourism, water management, etc. • The existence of appropriate demographic potential. • The assurance of an adequate level of social-cultural life and town planning. • A favourable situation as regards transport means. • Accessibility of workplaces for inhabitants living in the area and the distances to be covered. • The historical importance, as well as the existence of values of cultural and artistic patrimony, etc.

This objectives and orientations of the town planning activity were established at the 1972 National Conference of July 1972, which adopted Guidelines on planning the territory, towns and villages, on their socioeconomic development. Law no. 58/1973 represents the guiding framework of the entire programme of economic investments, of housing construction, social-cultural establishments and technical works. In other national town planning programmes has been adopted more recently, promoting a new, modern conception of structuring the territory and the localities. "By virtue of the programme", says Alexandru Lakarescu, deputy director of the State Planning Committee, "planning sketches have been drawn up for all communes and villages enjoying the prospects of development, therefore also for agroindustrial centres. Attention has been paid to reducing building lots, so that the new projects may be sited only in the heart of villages, with a high construction density. The centres are the result of bringing together new housing units



In Potoceni commune, Dimbevița county, industrial units have also opened for an architecture which moderately interprets the old local traditions.

and social and cultural establishments".

In most cases, planning sketches, especially those of the centres, have already taken shape. But the existence of such sketches should not be understood as a rigid constraint. Ion Ciobanu stressed that "town planning is defined as a continuous process of gradual taking into consideration both the day's realities and the upcoming social processes".

In fact sociologists like Professor who works with the Sociological Research Centre told us that integrated development programmes have been drawn up for many agroindustrial centres. At the same time, sociologists have been studying the social mobility, migration of social population, the demographic behaviour of rural and urban families.

LOVE
OPTION
STRATEG

CONSTRUCTION AS PSYCHOLOGICAL RELIEF

Therefore, from a socioeconomic point of view the agroindustrial centre is a form of naturally adopting the village to the pace of the industrial, cultural, housing and architectural renewal seen by the whole country.

What is the psychology of those who are living through these changes?

In most cases, the inhabitants of the towns-in-the-making in the first place become aware of the mutations occurring on the plane of construction. Therefore, new one-, two-, three- and even four-story houses emerge in the vicinity of these people's old houses. The architect who designed them avoided on-site monotony and, more often than not, modernized interpreted traditional building elements and forms. The new dwellings offer the advantage of beauty and comfort. Each moving family is assigned a flat of two, three or four rooms, according to the number of its members. Besides — especially parents and children — can get neighbouring flats, possibly on the same floor.

Naturally there is a different way of living creating one behind a line's door than the one inherited from one's parents. Running water and central heating bring about new habits, more comfort and even new social

difficulties. What are the feelings and the frame of mind, the thoughts and preoccupations of these people who are supposed to trade their way of living which clearly belongs in the past for one demanded from future generations? What are the springs of these changes and what is their end? What social foresight has been invested in them? What material and human efforts does it take to erect a future town on the site of a former village?

These are questions whose answers are to be found in the reality of each locality following the path of urbanization.

The transition from the theory to the practice of building the future agroindustrial towns presupposed several stages of clarifications. The housing and social facilities characterizing a town — architect Stefan Dăneş says — cannot be introduced into a rural or semi-rural urban structure. The alternative is therefore the concentration, the amalgamation. Thus this principle is established, another important principle has to be taken into account: the designing of spaces in keeping with a military legislation. The living room, the bedroom, the bathroom, the rooms' height and other dimensions are therefore the same in a small or in a big town. G. HUCULEȘTEANU

Whether they were taken at Olteni or Bragadiru, in the agroindustrial sector (top photo), or at Buzău, Argeș county, middle photo, these pictures stress the same generous idea: the new dwellings offer better living conditions than those provided by the old peasant houses. Many inhabitants of this commune undergoing urbanization works preserve their old agricultural professions. And the area they work on is now bigger as a result of the restricted perimeter of buildings.

The rates of village urbanization are naturally higher in the region around the capital. Numerous industrial units have been set up in the villages in the few years, which cooperate in production with the big Bucharest plants. In such communes as Bragadiru, Mălăiești, Baloteni, Olteni etc. other activities have also been developed which require an industrial — and therefore an urban-type professional training.

At Fundulea, for instance, a commune located south of Bucharest, in the Băneasa Plateau, apart from a few industrial enterprises there are also two research institutes of national importance: the Institute of Research and Production for Cereals and Technical Crops and the Research Institute for Sugar Beet Growing and Processing.

The current locally planning programmes lay stress on the judicious siting of dwellings and economic and sociocultural facilities. They aim at the rational utilization of the land and, implicitly, at clearing certain areas that may thus be used for farming.

The photos on pages 5, 6 and 7 illustrate the development of a few villages in Ilfov agricultural sector.

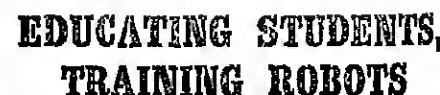




Recently, ANHR has celebrated its tenth foundation anniversary. The initiative of selling it up belonged to geographical engineer Hans Salsieann. Daniel Salsieann, the well-known Non arbiter and university professor from Salsieann, Daniel Salsieann, who he stepped back to make room for young geographers engineer Mithal Albo, the Rinnalio, and movement.

What is ANHR? It is a Bucharest-based tourist circle which has the name of a public charge, and is an association with long-standing traditions which flourished in the form of the Association of Travellers for Romania (ADMR) and the Association of Travellers for Romania (ADMR).

ADMR, Belov, Mountain.



Scientists and professors with the Electrical Engineering Faculty of the Cherkassy University authored specialized themes of research, proposed by a series of industrial units on the basis of contracts, at the request of enterprises using mechanical handling systems, interdepartmental loans of the Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. The automated lines in two variants — R01-I and R02-2 — for electropneumatically driven by a robotized manipulator. The robot is equipped with five degrees of freedom, which is required to replace the work of a worker in three shifts. The new technology excludes any error in handling parts all through the functional cycle. As regards the constructive system, the automated line includes EPROM-type fixed microcomputers and a control system of the equipment belonging to the REANOM-884 family.

The Mining Enterprise of Japan, in the "Valley," has achieved as a first turning around on the spot, underground, of a mechanized complex machine, built according to the original technology worked out and applied by the experts of that unit. Unlike the old method which consisted of taking the machine above ground and reassembling it at the new excavation face, this time for setting the automation working again, reduced by more than 50% local, the manufacture by 60 per cent, while the shipment to the site, the extra transportation ways are used and no preparation works are needed. The technology will be applied either in the mine or in having similar conditions.



HIGH-PERFORMANCE EQUIPMENT

The Grinding Machine Enterprise (Photo, left) is one of the most productive in the industrial machinery industry. In fact, machinery engineering is a central pillar in the growth of the Romanian economy over the last years. Scores of machines equipped with world standards are back set on all industry, from the machines and equipment manufactured in Romania enter the production and maintenance of the

HIGH-PERFORMANCE EQUIPMENT

The Grinding Machine Enterprise (Photo, left) is one of the most productive industrial units of Cluj-Napoca municipality. In fact, mechanical engineering has held a central place in the growth of the Romanian economy over the last 50 years. Scores of sales prices equipped on a par with world standards have been set on all the country's assets. The machines and equipment manufactured in Romania enter the countries' unshaming appreciation.

Since the beginning of the year, the dormitory of Jiaji Valley has been enriched with new apartment houses with over 600 flats, a figure almost double compared with the achievement recorded in the corresponding period of the first year of the on-going quinquennium. This rate is mainly the result of industrialization, of the wide scale use of prefabricated panels, of adapting the more efficient constructive solutions. At present, the new civic centre in the town of Lun-pi is almost ready.

Construction In 1974, the county is expected to be ruled to the number of apartments built at the disposal of inhabitants in this part of the country this year. Either 1,100 apartments from this year's plan and in various stages of execution and will be some given to their owners. Attention should be made that in the last 20 years, urban and rural localities in the county were enriched by 45,500 flats and numerous socio-cultural settlements of broad interest. At present, more than 70 percent of the county's population live in new houses and apartments.

300 apartments and a series of socio-cultural facilities were built in the rural area of Mures county in the last three years. This year, because of the stress laid on the laevul-meal and development policy of rural settlements, over 400 apartments will be raised in 22 localities where specialists of the local industry, engineers, physicians, teachers, etc. will live.

Vulcan plant in Bucharest has commissioned a new technological line for casting steel parts and new lines for achieving moulds and cores through vacuum at the iron foundry. These new lines, together with the existing ones, will considerably increase the output of the plant. The plant will also fall in line with a vast programme pursued by the plant regarding the modernization of the heat-treatment section. At the Heavy Duty Machines Enterprise in Bucharest, work is proceeding on the construction of a new machine tool plant, not only the two plants not only at present, but also taking into account the prospects for their future growth. The site of the existing steel mill will be used for expanding the iron foundry, whose production will double.

Another factory of Vulcan enterprise, set up recently in the Herculă industrial park, specializes in producing electrical energy equipment meant for thermal power stations. Works are proceeding on installing practically 1,833 tons of steam per hour energy boilers equipping the power stations at Lovinor and Kurent. A 325-ton-steam-per-hour boiler is being built for the power station at Craiova municipally, just like numerous components for the nuclear-electric plant at Cernavodă, currently in an advanced stage of completion, are also being built here.

The extension of automatic and semiautomatic welding in the process of mounting ship bodies, the application of the modalities method to units for cargo engine compartments, the modernization of technologies and equipments, the better work organization in production flows, increased labor productivity by 14 percent at the Ship and Technological Equipment Building Enterprise in Tulcea this year.



SAILORS

ON THE WORLD'S OCEANS

After a foggy night with sirens howling along the coast to warn ships against getting too close to the shore and running into any possible collision, at the break of dawn I came across radiograms sent by Romanian ships sailing over the planetary ocean. In the offices of Navrom which look like a rush-hour news agency or a stock exchange where telephones and answering voices overlap each other in a dazzling roar, I went through a list of 64 ships making up our merchant fleet, characterized by international naval registers as one of the largest in the world. Among other things, I learned that Alexandria left Singapore for Constanța, loaded with "general merchandise", Bala de Aronă was sailing homeward from Gdansk with coaling coal, Bocu was moored in the roadstead of Chioggia port taking over a pack of rolled goods, Buzău was crossing the Ocean to Baltimore with a transport of containers, Biruinjo was gufing oil at Sidi Kerir, Călon was just passing through the Suez Canal with phosphates, Călimănești was stuffing its freight spaces with bauxite in the port of Bombay, Drăgășeni was piling ships in Constanța for Colombia, Focșani was heading

**this
week's
reportage**

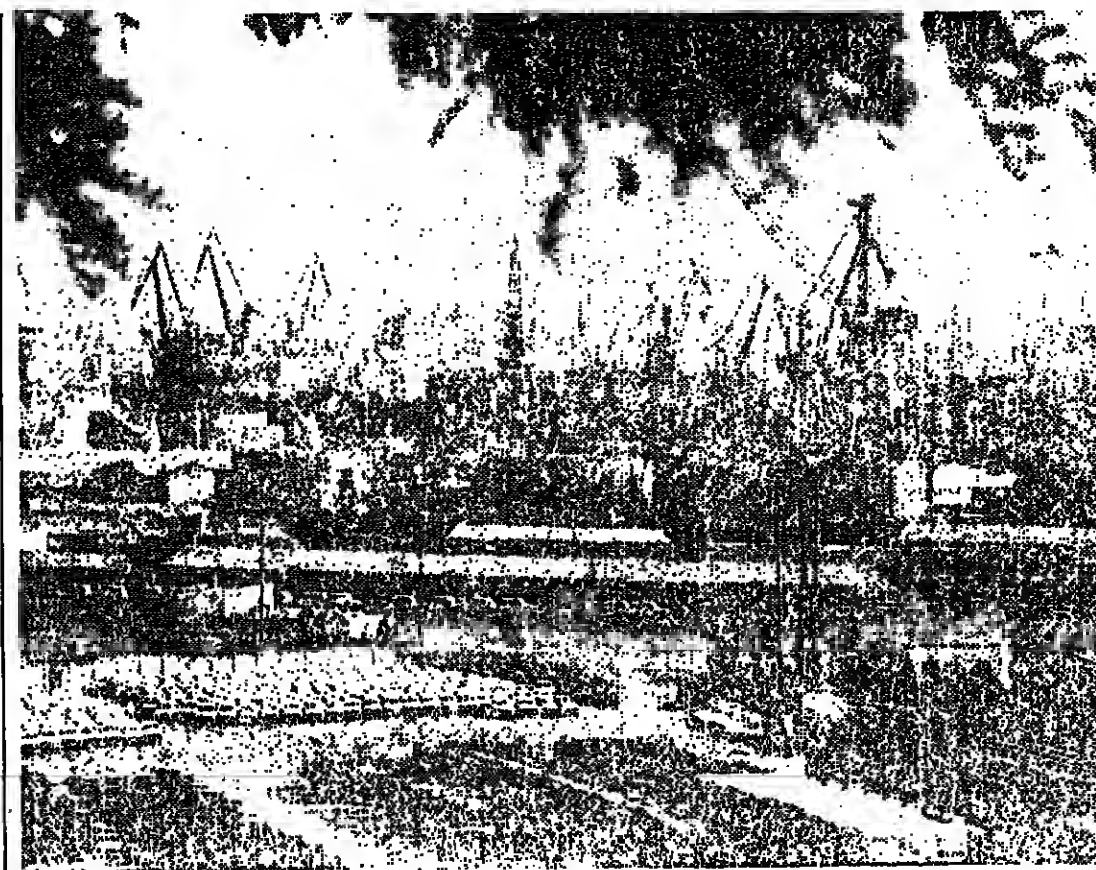
A country which in 1917 had only four merchant ships and today, in 1938, a 201-strong fleet must have been built by the diligent efforts of the Egyptian, Tunisian, Moroccan, Algerian, Malagasy, Mauritania, Mauritius, Senegal, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, and the Cape Verde Islands, represents quite a power in the field of navigation, an effort which the Government has not done not only by the fact that Roumanian ships participate actively in the international traffic, but also by the exchange of material values, the maintenance of the safety and reliability of the ships making endless voyages, by the precision in time of their voyages, and by the way in which they preserve the integrity of their goods and the well-known competence of the crew. It is not by chance that Roumanian ships be-

THREE DAYS AND THREE NIGHTS

The prestige of our ship and crew is ensured not only by an intense activity in the exchange of goods but also by the services rendered by the crew members and, mainly, by the extraordinary spirit of sacrifice and solidarity recently proved in a rescue operation reported by the world press and highly appreciated by the navigation community. Here are some of them, selected from radiograms and telegrams made on the spot or reported by navigators themselves.

"While in the Indian Ocean, heading for Karachi (Pakistan) with coke and general merchandise loaded in Constanța, the Hurvucil ship commanded by the trade master, Suleu Costantin, came across a May 1951 storm. The ship was hit by a wave which was drifting 14 nautical miles (some 150 miles) away from the ship.

"Mina" belonged to shipowner WOG, Constanza Ltd., RAMS Baysan Shipping, Singapore, and it was loaded with 3,500 tons of food products, remained adrift in the water because the main engine was damaged and there was no motive power in the face of a storm weather pushed on by a S-E-B-E strong wind. The crew and



veral women and children were
pale-stricken.

"Alone satisfied and help in the conditions of the salvaged comfort Lloyd's. Open from the engine room. I thought. Along with the necessary fuel for the Diesel generator — in order to pump out sea water which had penetrated the engine room. Immediately afterwards we started to tow the ship toward the port of Weymouth (Holland), and continued which was very difficult and extremely difficult and dangerous conditions, due to unfavorable weather and sea-squall. Under the circumstances the towing took no three days and three nights and was carried out

A SHIP

Master mariner Jings Sorin aboard the ship Daigangsi reported:

"Heading for Constantia, from Singapore, at 05 30' N and 84 30' E, within we were crossing the Gulf of Bengat, bridge officer Ferju loo announced me al about 12 30 p.m. that three sea nills from our ship, on the port bow, there was a fishing vessel the people aboard which were

A SHIP IS DRIFTING

Master mariner Jings Sorin aboard the ship Dragășani reported :

"Heading for Constanța, from Singapore, at 05 20' N and 84 30' E, while we were crossing the Gulf of Iugui, bridge officer Ferju too announced me at about 12 45 p.m. that three sea miles from our ship, on the port bow, there was a fishing vessel the people aboard which were

When I checked the map, I found it strange that such a craft should sail at about 270 sea miles from the coast. I decided immediately to manoeuvre the ship so as to get near the Lieberman and gave orders to prepare the hauling of the ship.

At about 10.30 a.m. I became aware of conditions making manoeuvring difficult, so managed to secure the Lieberman which had left from Burma and was drifting, its engine broken down and having no other possibility of manoeuvring, with no water and food supplies, the craft was

The crew and the ship were hoisted on board. Then the crew members were checked by ship physician Telega Mirona and, in keeping with his instructions, the requisite medicines and food were given. The entire crew

In conditions of maximum safety,

The crew of "Homestead" performed the salvage operation in a hazardous manner. The men, who were inexperienced, materialized into extremely difficult manœuvres, change of course, material and mental preparation of the salvaged ship crew, repeated approach. In the ship threatened with sinking and to a human life in an extremely dangerous area, on a bad weather, the supply of fuel, human and material assistance during the towing operation, warning and avoiding other ships existing in that area, round-the-clock vigil, etc.

DRIFTING

were recommended aboard it. The vessel, whose engine had broken down, had been pushed to the high seas by the currents and the monsoon. No ship had stopped to rescue it. The sailors had been drifting for two months and were feeding on the last remnants of rice boiled in sea water. Wu bewailed for Colombia port'.

The language used in a report

IN A FEW SECONDS

A few days ago, while heading for Gibraltar, the ship *Buzios*, having a 34,600 dwt displacement, with Cornelius Zell and Silecia Moises as bridge officers, witnessed an incident which even in the most foggy weather is bound to occur. At about 11:15 a.m. the above mentioned officers noticed that a single-engine light aircraft was repeatedly circling over the ship swinging its wings — a sign that it was in distress. Master mariner Dumaltru Dina reported that the third time the aircraft circled the ship he was already on deck, together with mate Alexandra Cosma, and "we actually saw the air-

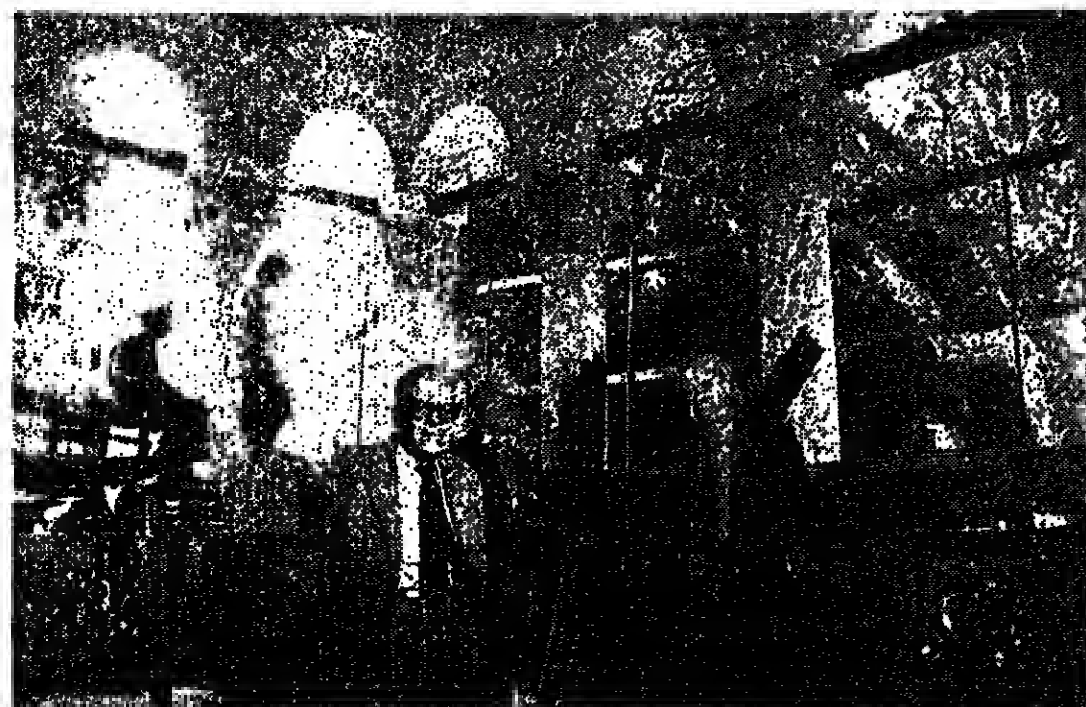
It was a dry one, but on his return to the mountainous region of Huasteca, Srini Ganga was met by a friend: "When we look back, the shipwrecked crew on board, they were hardly companions. They were like a flock of sheep, and I was here, nothing but a dog in the lead, searching out, with a handful of rice which would have been inadequate to feed a score of them but incidentally revealed the date when they had sailed of sea from a place named by Hernan. They were like a flock of sheep. The ship was fully loaded, our administration for the way in which I had been able to preserve all—oil, salt, and food, but I was left, I dread it! 'You, our dear Humanian friends, whom we shall never forget, were our chance,' he said then, through the intermediary of the secretary of his country's embassy in Manama who had come aboard in Columbia port. By then there was no need, were he really a friend, for I could not forget the moment we brought them aboard our ship, unable to stand leaning against the walls of the cabin, their bodies pressed against their emaciated cheeks and scraggy limbs, their deep-sunken, empty eyes.

THREE MEN

craft losing altitude and crashing into the sea, on the ship's bow. We alerted the crew, stopped the ship but inertia carried it almost 100 yards before it stopped. In a few moments, a emergency crew made up of a mate Tiborla Kossge, head of the crew, doctor Vesale Drizaga, and a few other crew members, including Blagov, deck mechanic Ilije Marjanovic Zanjan and others plunged into the boat No. 1 on the starboard and hurried to save the crushed aircraft's crew. They pulled three people on board by the sea, but with the binoculars we could see the survivors who had jumped from the plane just before it crashed. In a few minutes about 20 people, in a made of sheets, were taken aboard and received the first assistance. They were three Italians — a pilot, a passenger, aged about 40, and a woman, 30 years old. From what they said, we understood that while going from Malta to Italy, something went wrong. With the help of the instruments and the map, we identified the "unit" as the first jet. "Our chance was the Romanian ship and her crew whom we owe our lives," he grumbled", the three survivors declared to the press later.

ADRIAN DOROTARU

Shinyards build big, modern ships, taking the Hungarian people to all parts of the world. This is another expression of the policy of blood coming toward the whole world, consistently promoted by Romania.



A LIFE DEVOTED TO OLD EDIFICES

There are architects whose talent, exceptional in some cases, is not expressed by new buildings, but by the restoration of old ones. This is the case of architect Stefan Bais. He has devoted more than 30 years to the strenuous work of restoring old Romanian architectural monuments seriously affected by the vicissitudes of history.

Born in 1902, Stefan Bais was first the student of the School of Architecture in Bucharest, then he studied the history of the art of building and decorating in Rome, accumulating a vast culture in the field. He was attracted by medieval construction, especially those whose details or essential parts were affected by time: buildings destroyed by war, explosions, fires or just eaten by winds and rain.

After 1920 he worked with the Historical Monuments Commission, an institution that had in view the research and preservation of the patrimony of old Romanian architecture and art. The actions of the commission were under the supervision of the prestigious

historian Nicolae Jorga. Young Stefan Bais proved his qualities when he was entrusted with the restoration of two feudal monuments to Bucharest: the St. Elefterie Vechi and Grigoriu churches. After restoration, the buildings recovered the purity of their initial forms and the elegance of sculptured and painted details.

Then followed the restoration of buildings whose initial drawing had been distorted by subsequent interventions. In the case of the powerful stronghold, Neamt Castle, the initial architectural

line had been completely lost. Built by Peter Mugul Bogdan, via's ruling prince (1374-1391), on a barely accessible clausure, the castle's walls — 3 m thick and 20 m high — survived the siege of Ottoman sultan Mohammed II. In 1718 the Turks completely ruined it. Archaeological diggings were followed by restoration and consolidation works headed by Stefan Bais. Between 1929-1935 he participated in the ample restoration works of the monastery complex, the most valuable ensemble of Brancovan architecture.



re, preserved with the original stone paintings and sculptures. At the respectable age of 36, praised by the Architectural Union in a symposium, Stefan Bais is still active. The top photo presents him while assisting restoration works of the monastery complex of another 17th century church porch in Brancovan style.

O. GHEORGHE

A FUTURE FOR THE PAST

Biserica Neagra (the Black Church) of Brasov, a Gothic-style edifice, started being raised in 1333, on the site of a Romanian style church of the early 13th century. According to documents, the construction lasted until 1477. The architecture of the building reminds one of the St. Sebaste church in Nuremberg and St. Vitus in Prague. Of the two towers initially designed, it was only the southern one, 68 m high, that was built. Three bells were mounted in this tower, one of which weighs 3,300 kg, being the biggest in Romania.

How can one account for the name of the church? The great fire which swept Brasov in 1880 also affected the church. The smoke and the flames blackened the walls, but could not destroy the building. Subsequently, the church was renovated and restored on several occasions. Our magazine has written about this before.

To be added now is the fact that professor Hans Eckert-Schlandt has been regularly giving organ concerts (about 50 yearly) at Biserica Neagra since 1924, when he was a student at the Bucharest Conservatory.

In fact, in summer when Brasov plays host to crowds of tourists, organ recitals are arranged. Anyone attending such a concert can notice the remarkable sonority of the Brasov organ. This is only natural if we think that the organ at Biserica Neagra is one of the biggest in southeastern Europe. It has some 4,000 pipes and was built over 1835-1839 by master Diebold of Berlin.

Biserica Neagra will soon be in the focus again through the graduation of the restoration of the church by student Dan Ionescu of the Bucharest University of Architecture. The restoration works will be supervised by the architect-builder of the 14th-15th

OLYMPIC TRADITIONS

A steady and visible presence on the Olympic scene, Romania will enter this year too the competitions of the most important world sports event, followed by her tradition and creditable record. This record, built up by the Romanian Olympians' efforts throughout nearly two decades, is the main argument that makes Romania one of the strongest contenders for this year's Olympic medals.

The first time a Romanian was elected to the International Olympic Committee was in 1899, while in 1900 the Paris Games (the second modern Games) saw the first Olympic participation of a Romanian sportsman, in the equestrian. But a true



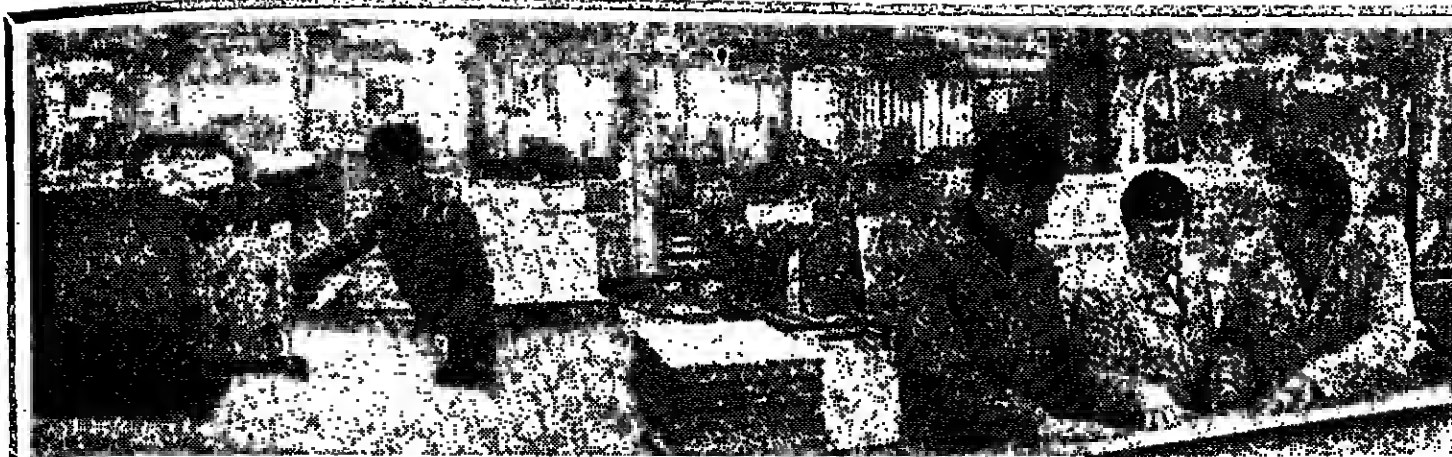
Among the Romanians sportspeople who won the glory of Olympic medals we present (above) Ionel Dăneș (high jump) and Ion Sirbu (Shooting).

Olympic debut was made in 1924, in Paris too, where the aforementioned record was inaugurated by a bronze medal that went to the Romanian rugby union side. This time, Romania was represented by a full delegation, under the auspices of the Romanian Olympic Committee set up in 1911 (the 22nd Olympic committee). It is perhaps interesting to mention that the father of the modern Olympic Games, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, was a constant friend of this country and a founder member (1894) of the France-Romania Friendship Association.

Since that first bronze medal, the number of Olympic trophies won by Romanian sportsmen has reached the impressive total of 175 medals, of which 38 gold, 52 silver and 75 bronze. The most important contributions to this spectacular record — and this will give you a clue as regards the Romanian entries in the Olympics — were made by wrestling — 30 medals (of which 8 gold), canoeing — 22 (9), gymnastics — 37 (10), athletics — 22 (6), boxing — 18 (1), rowing — 13 (7), shooting — 11 (4), fencing and weightlifting — 8 each.

A number of Romanian sportsmen earned a place in the gallery of Olympic heroes in the course of time. We shall only mention a few names, that by themselves would brilliantly illustrate the history of the Olympics, especially since the Second World War: Nadia Comăneci, the gymnast who dominated the 1978 edition by her personality and character, twice Olympic high jump champion Iolanda Balaș, who set no fewer than 11 world records, Olympic diving champion Lia Manoliu, who boasts the largest number of Olympic successes — six, Ion Sirbu, the first Romanian Olympic champion (shooting, Helsinki, 1952), Ivan Patzaichin, the greatest canoeist of all time, who has to his credit 31 medals won in major international contests, Viorela Viscopoleanu, high jump champion and world record holder, and Nicolae Luca, the first Romanian Olympic boxing champion.

LUCIAN OPREA



THE QUALITY OF PRODUCTS

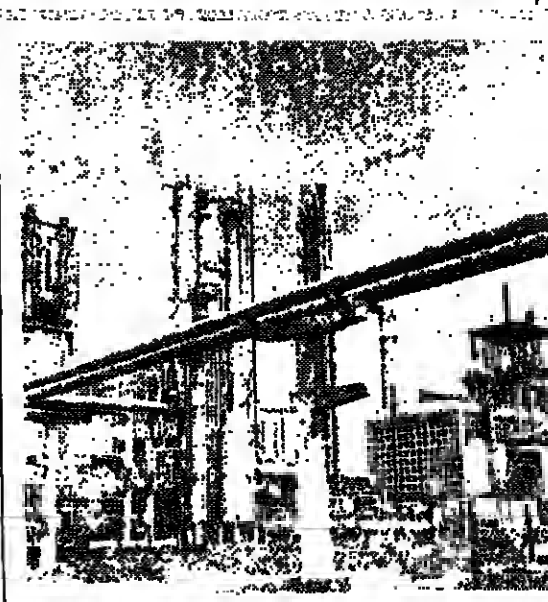
In the European market, Romanian enterprises have won a solid prestige. The products offered — renewed year by year — meet the visitors' and buyers' approvals at all international fairs. They stand out by their quality, resistance and design in keeping with the latest fashions. In photo a production hall in one of the big specialized enterprises: I.P.L. Zeibitz.

THE BIGGEST...

stone quarry in Romania is located in the center of the Dobruja plateau (Constanta county). In 500,000 tons of raw materials were extracted necessary to the construction of investment objectives like the Constanta harbor, which in the end will become one of the biggest world ports; the Danube-Bucarest Canal, a work of high economic value. Since the beginning of the year to the present day eleven million tons of stone have been extracted, processed and transported.

The accelerated rate of stone extraction is owed to the use of modern technological equipment, the increase of labour productivity, the opening of new work fronts in quarries and the efficient use of new types of railway cars.

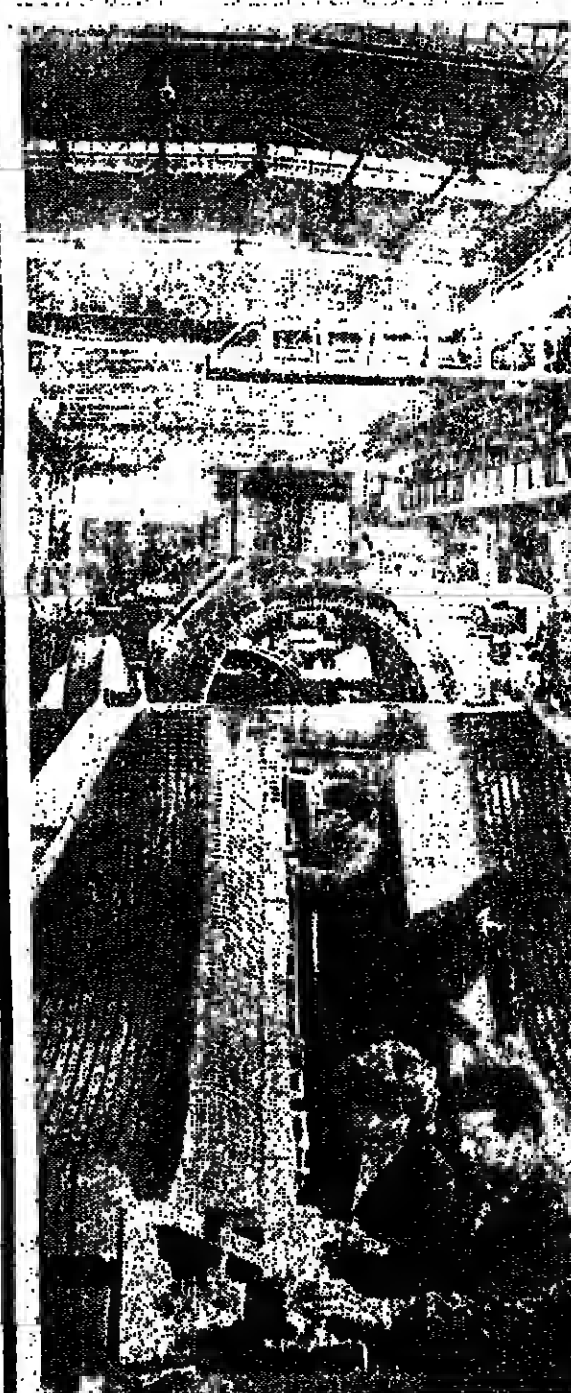
The products of the chemical fertilizer plant in Arad are in demand not only in the country, but also abroad, in India, Yugoslavia, the USA, People's China, etc. In fact, Romania exports some 220 groups of chemical and petrochemical products to over 80 countries. This is a direct consequence of the fact that in the last 10 years the Romanian chemical industry, developed at an average annual rate of 10.5 percent. In these two decades 1,250 chemical and petrochemical industrial units were commissioned. Until the end of this millennium, the output of the Romanian chemical and petrochemicals will grow 1.5 times.



ELECTRIC CELLS AGAINST DUST

The production of the first electric cell with total protection against dust was completed at the Electric Cell Enterprise in Băilesti. They are equipped with switches of 1,000 and 5,000 A and are meant for electric power plants based on coal, inscribed in the programme of organization improvement, production and technological process modernization, the

introduction in fabrication of these products contributes, on one hand to the growth by 15 million ton of the enterprise's physical output, the reduction by more than a million of material expenditures. The new coils increase the reliability and security of exploitation of power installations functioning in thermopower plants.



ELECTRIC MOTOR

The 5,400-kV reversible D.C. motor is one of the most sophisticated machines manufactured by the Mechanical Engineering Enterprise in Băilesti. It is the kind of machine for driving big capacity rolling mills, are built by few firms in the world, and their price on the world market are impressive. The motor currently under construction is built on the basis of a design and construction experience gained in the past, ranking among similar machines manufactured in the world.

OPTICAL READ OUT DEVICES

Techno-functionality and accuracy, design and fineness of execution, compactness and economic efficiency are the main factors which have limited the mass adoption — both here and abroad — by the products of the Instrumental Engineering Enterprise of Bucharest. Besides other dimension control instruments, widely sold, are the FAE 4 optical read out devices. Modern machine-tool measuring apparatuses operating without touching the parts to be measured, optical read out devices help increase work accuracy and shorten tool-setting time.

From among the advantages of this dimension measuring instrument mention should be made of a digital display of millimeters and hundredths of millimeters; and out until the speed of 2.5 m/min, a reduced and head possibility of assembly, because all the elements to handle are mounted on the front side; electric switching by a central bipolar transistor; a special design of rule division for all measuring directions, with quick replacement possibilities.

MILAI APETREI



A new hospital has been recently built in Chisinau. Designed and built according to the most modern exigencies of medical practice, the new hospital also has a valuable group of specialist physicians.

ELECTRIC ARC, VACUUM AND SAND

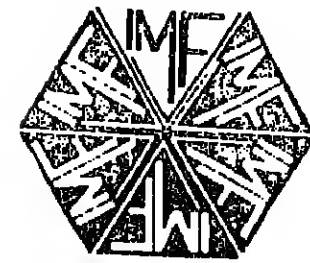
An arc furnace having a 3-ton capacity per charge has been commissioned at the Mehanika Enterprise in Alba Iulia, inaugurating a new field of the unit's activity, that of smelting and casting steel parts. In an advanced moulding stage is another electric 5-t furnace as well as a modern technological line for vacuum casting, built on the basis of designs worked out by the unit's experts. The materialization of these investments will make it possible to introduce in production high-performance cast parts.

The above-mentioned enterprise has also commissioned a foundry and regeneration installation providing for the reuse of a large part of this basic material used for preparing moulds.

A CATERPILLAR TRUCK

A caterpillar truck with revolving ball for the bucket wheel excavator of 1,800 c.u.m. excavated mass per hour has been produced by the Mining Equipment Enterprise in Targu Jiu. Modern technological methods have been applied like vibration process of building the metal body, shielded carbon dioxide arc welding and automatic flow layer-welding, ultrasonic control, conferring upon the product high quality and reliability performances in exploitation.





YOU CANNOT PRODUCE WELL UNLESS YOU CONTROL!

If, generally speaking, "man is the measure of all things" as Protagoras put it, we must stress that the quality of your products and the productivity of your labour are strictly conditioned by the use of MEASURING AND CONTROL APPARATUS.

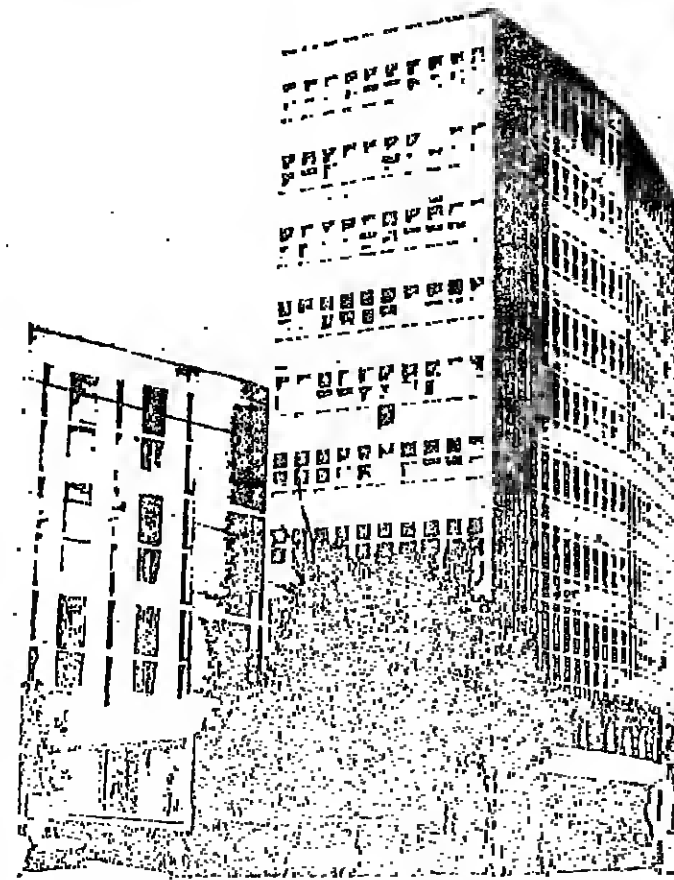
The past- or in-process sizing of your products supplies you the information through which you can become EFFICIENT as a producer.

It is this efficiency (viz. quality, producti-

city, competitiveness) that the Fine Mechanics Enterprise (IMF) of Bucharest has in mind when offering its beneficiaries:

- measuring and control apparatus for lengths, pressures, temperatures, discharges, times and speeds;

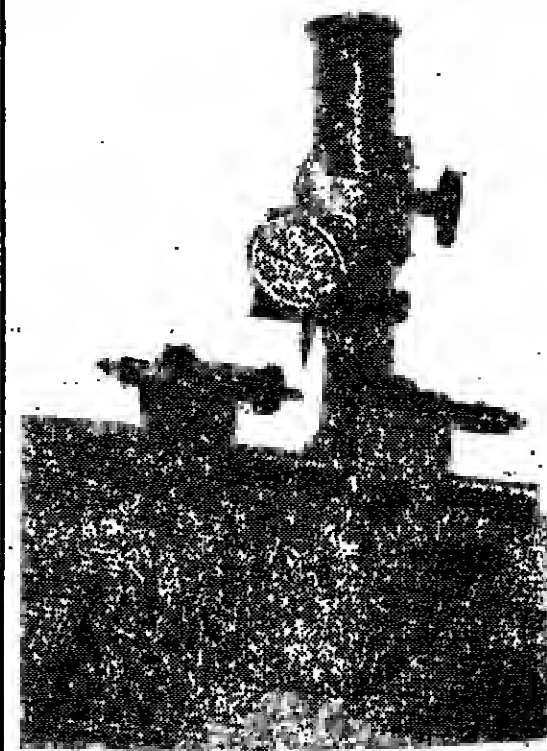
- special tools (diamond and sinter-carbide metal tools), holders, high-accuracy and fineness devices and dies, having a high degree of productivity and durability.



MEASURING AND DIMENSIONAL CONTROL APPARATUS AND INSTRUMENTS

- dial gauges ● bore dial gauges ● gear measuring instruments; ● threaded conic gauges for the oil industry.

- circular dial snap gauges ● gear pitch-error and gear-tooth-thickness measuring instruments ● reading ball-gauges; optical read-out devices and rules.



AUTOMATION ELEMENTS AND MECHANISMS

- Programmers ● electromechanical impulse counters ● programme control for automatic washing machines ● discharge counters with oval wheels ● electromechanical tachographs for motor vehicles ● complex speed measuring installations for locomotives and subways.

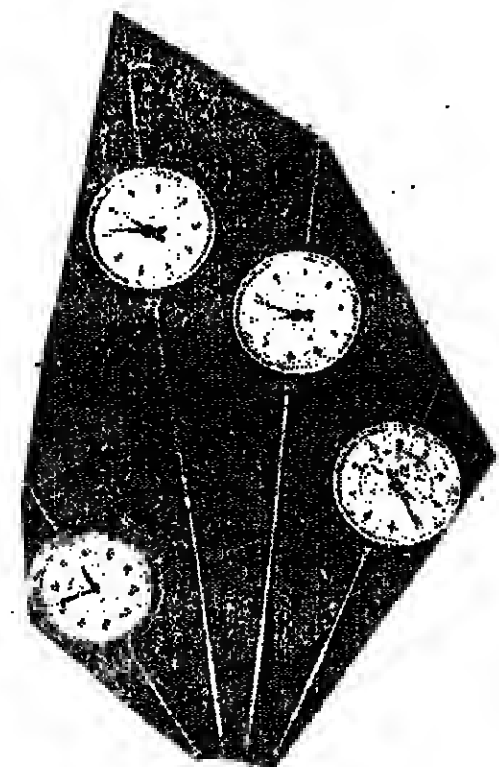
FOR PRESSURE INDUSTRIAL CLOCK-TYPE APPARATUS, INSTALLATIONS AND TEMPERATURE CONTROL

This apparatus family includes pressure switches and thermostats. They are indispensable in the automation of starting and stopping installations using fluids whose temperature and pressure must be monitored within certain preadjusted limits. Pressure switches and thermostats are made by the Fine Mechanics Enterprise in a wide variety according to the pressure and type of media they are mounted on, and the conditions of the environment.



IN- AND POST-PROCESS SIZING GAUGES

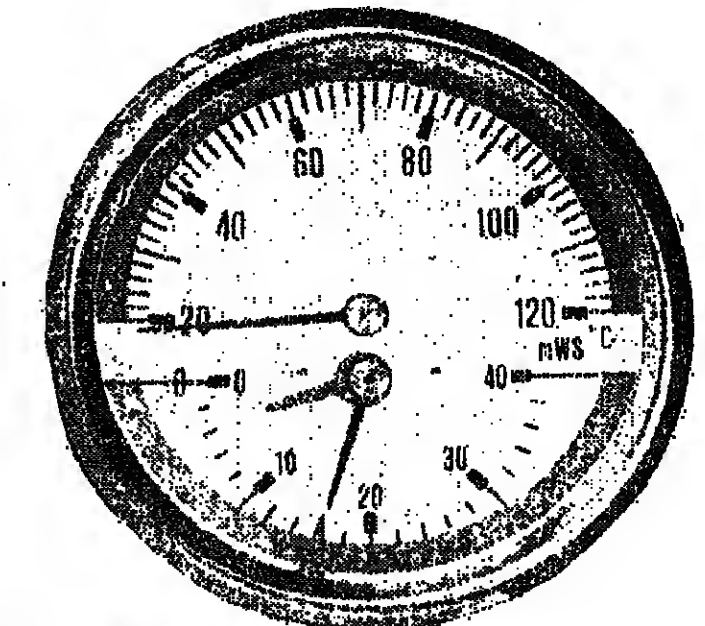
- They are built according to modern principles, with pneumatic inductive, piezoelectric transducers, whose signals are processed and displayed analogically or numerically in modular-type electronic units:
- pneumatic post-process sizing gauge — SUPERJET ● pneumatic post-process sizing gauge — ELSUPERJET ● post-process sizing gauge with electric contacts ● inductive electronic post-process sizing gauge ● roughness measuring post-process sizing gauge; smoothness measuring gauge (electronic levels).
- In-process sizing gauge for continuous exterior cylinder surfaces with one and two measuring points ● for continuous exterior surfaces and for continuous interior cylinder surfaces with two measuring points ● In-process sizing gauge for centreless grinding machines ● In-process sizing gauge for exterior diameters of narrow surfaces ● copying systems mounted on machine tools for processing through copying after a pattern.



REMEMBER THE IMF TRADEMARK

PRESSURE GAUGES

Through the great diversity resulting from constructive variants based on measuring limits, accuracy, diameter, connection and scale type, the Fine Mechanics Enterprise can satisfy the most exigent demands of its clients (standard pressure gauges or of special construction, upon demand). There are: ● general use industrial manometers ● vibration-proof manometers ● corrosion-proof manometers ● capsule-manometers ● double indication manometers ● manometers-thermometers.

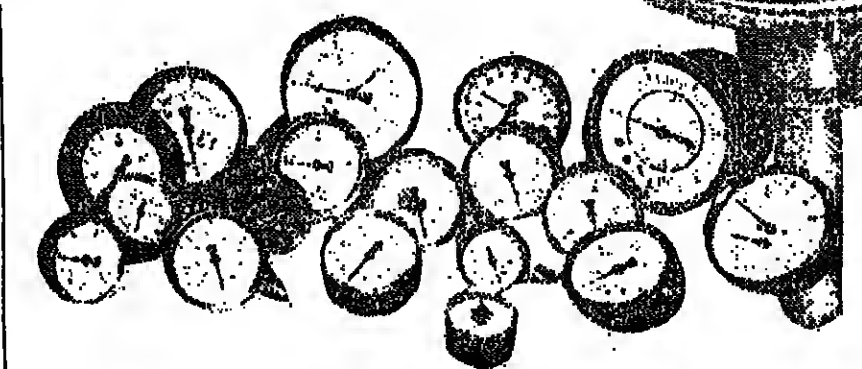
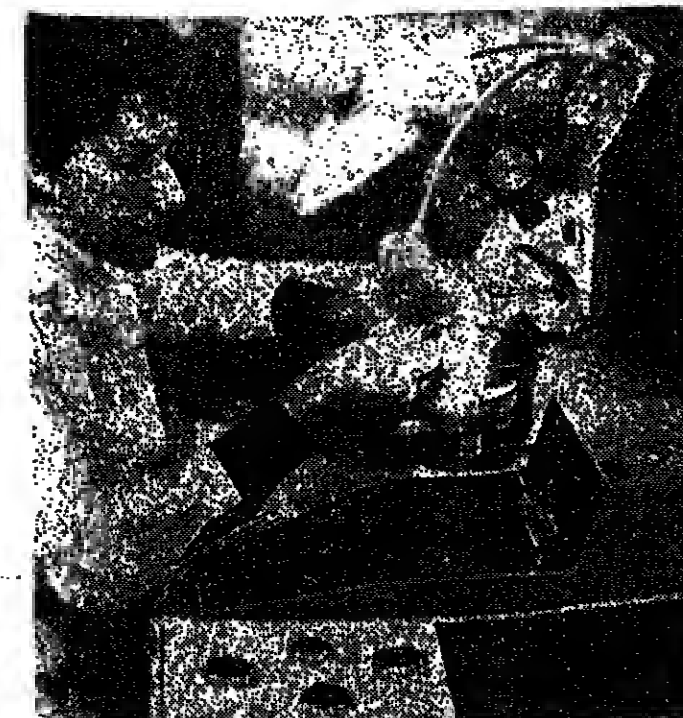


SINTER-CARBIDE METAL PRODUCTS

The main groups of products bearing the "CARME-SIN" mark — which are the object of the Bucharest Fine Mechanics Enterprise's production programme — are the following: sinter-carbide metal brazable tips and inserts for metal cutting; sinter-carbide metal inserts for mining tools; sinter-carbide metal inserts specific to the wood industry, building materials and extraction industry; products for drilling installations; dies for screws and nuts; dies for roll bearings; other types of products upon the foreign partners' demand.

According to the concrete destination indicated by the end user, these products are executed out of the PKMG groups of carbide metal powder, after ISO international standards or according to other requirements specified in the order.

In order to increase the durability and performances of the sinter-carbide metal inserts, the method is applied of coating them with extra-hard layers of titanium carbide, giving the inserts an increased durability of up to 300 percent, as compared to the normal execution.



DIAMOND TOOLS

The processing of ferrous and non-ferrous metals, of sinter-carbide metal, stone, concrete, ceramic and glass — through modern methods — calls for the use of diamond tools on an ever larger scale.

The manufacturing programme of this kind of tools is achieved at IMF on the basis of the licence purchased from WINTER firm of West Germany and is currently in full swing as a result of the growing demand. It comprises the following more important groups:

- diamond mills with metallic or resin-

nuous binder of various shapes and sizes, with cubic boron nitride.

- diamond tools for construction-material processing
- diamond tools with galvonic binder
- honing diamond blades
- diamond pastes
- diamond tools for trimming and shaping abrasive stones
- chambering tools with extra-hard materials from diamond polycrystals or cubic boron nitride
- diamond drawing dies.

AND THE EXACT TIME

WHICH YOU CAN LEARN AT ANY MOMENT BY LOOKING AT THE DIAL OF THE WATCH WHOSE TRADEMARK OREX IS A GUARANTEE OF ACCURACY. BUILT IN SEVERAL HUNDRED MODELS BY IMF, THE WATCHES — MECHANIC OR QUARTZ-BASED ANALOG — MEET THE FINENESS OF YOUR AESTHETIC TASTE AND GIVE YOU THE EXACT TIME.



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EXPORTER:



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